ground about it, and with a small stable at the rear

ground about it, and with a small stable at the rear. He was thought to be a man of wealth by the townspeople, because he bought the best of everything for his table and owned a pair of fast horses which were valued at about \$340.

Marston lived with his young wife, to whom he had been married a short time, and employed, he ide a colored conchuna, two women servants. His habits were, according to his neighbors, very regular. He came home early every atternoon, and his family life seemed very impor. His brotier. E. S. Marston, lived in a house in Third-place, Plainfield. He was the only friend that Marston had in the town, and the brothers spent much time in each other/associety. A Tribune reporter saw E. S. Marston, at Phisnield. He said that he had hoped at first that the romous which had reached his ears of his prother's dishouesty were false, but he had been convinced that the embezziement amounted very mean to what it was reported to be. "I know nothing about my brother's business affairs," Mr. Marston continued, "and I do not feel myself justified in speaking of his family relations. The only property he owned that was of any value was his horses. His wife is at present very sick, it was expected that she would be brought from the place she is visiting to har house to-morrow, but under the circumstances I do not think her removal probable. The last time I saw my brother was on Monday. We had a long conversation together on various matters, and as he left me he said he was going to Philadelphia for a few days, since that time I have not heard from him. He mixed very little in society here and was not known to more than a half dozen persons in the place. He has been connected with the Equitable Trast Company since he was a very small boy and gained position by bard work. I have not the slightest idea where he is at present or what his intentions are in regard to this unfortunate affair, I am afraid that the loss to the company will be a total one.

MES. MORDAUNT IN THE TOMBS.

#### MES. MORDAUNT IN THE TOMES.

ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT HER HUSBAND. A CHARGE WHICH SHE DENIES-HER VERSION OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The case of Frank Mordaunt, the actor, charged by his wife, Fanny, with abandonment, was brought to an abrupt termination in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and soon after Mrs. Mordaunt was taken before Judge Power charged with felonious assault in attemp ing her hasband's life. She denied the charge but was neld in \$500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Counsellor Stiner stated to the Court that he

represented Mr. Mordaunt, who desired to waive examination in the abandonment proceedings and furnish a bond of \$800 with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as a guarantee that Mrs. Mordaunt should not become a charge upon the county. The complainant was not in attendance but her lawyer, Samuel H. Barnard, strenuously opposed the proposed action, stating that he intended that his chent should give testimony as to the income of her lusband, to one-third of which he claimed she was entitled. The magistrate ruled in favor of the defendant's attorney, holding that the filing of the bond was all that was necessary, it being security for the payment to Mrs. Mordaunt of \$8 per week, which was sufficient to prevent her being a burden on the community. Frank Evans, au actor, living at No. 779 Eignth-ave., was offered as bondsman. While the bond was being drawn up Mrs. Mordaunt entered the court, accompanied by her daughter. She was informed of the adjudication and immediately left, remarking as she departed, "That settles it." Her counsel gave notice that he intended to appeal from Judge Power's

Mr. Mordaunt then left the court, but returning in about ten minutes informed Justice Power that his wife had drawn a postel on him. An affidavit charging the woman with felonious assault was prepared and a warrant was issued for Mrs. Mordaunt's arrest. It was placed in the hands of Court Officer Gardner, who found Mrs. Mordaunt in the office of her lawyer at Centre and Chambers sts. When the policeman entered she was scated beside her daughter, crying bitterly. He told her that she must come with him, at the same time displaying

must come with him, at the same time displaying the warrant and explaining the charge. She seemed utterly dumbfounded, and on regaining her composure declared in the most emphatic terms that the allegations were absolutely groundless. She said, "When I went to him I held these gloves in my hand," showing a pair of kid gloves. She submitted to arrest quietly and was accompanied to the Tombs Court by her lawyer.

When the case was called, Mr. Mordaunt testified that he was crossing Centrest, in company with Mr. Evans, and he was startled by hearing a shout. Wheeling around he found himself face to face with his wife, who said, "Have a drink with no." He had a presentiment of danger, she having often threatened his life, and instinctively he saized her

Centre-st., hastily. Then a young man tool the witness that it was he who halloosed and drew his attention to the woman. She, he sale, held a pistol in her hand, pointed directly at Mordaunt's back. He conjectured that she had pulled the trigger once and was on the point of recocking it when he called to the witness. Previous to this, and when he was in the vestibule of the Tombs, he had refused a demand made by his wife to pay her something and settle the difficulty between them.

Samuel A. Stevenson, of No. 114 East Eighteenthst., testified that he was employed by B. P. Learned, a banker, at No. 11 Wall-st. He did not know either Mr. or Mrs. Mordaunt. He was walking along Centre-st, when he saw the woman walking rapidly toward the man whom he subsequently ascertained was Mr. Mordaunt. When she was close to him he saw her point a pistol at the man's back. He described the weapon as a small one. He thought it had a black enamelled barrel.

During the giving of this testimony, Mrs. Mordaunt leaned against the railing fronting the bar, and occasionally gave vent to a deep sigh, and muttered "it's not true." She was attired as on previous occasions, in a long scalskin sacque, and a hat trimmed with a profusion of feathers, over which was a heavy crape veil which hing over her face. She was railed upon to make her statement, and the veil being thrown aside, her eyes were seen to be wet with tears. She showed great nervousness.

"I met my husband in the vestibale," said the woman, "after the case had been disposed of. He was speaking with two gentlemen, I approached him, whereupon his friends withdre w and I said. Frank, can't you give me something and settle this aftair?" I continued appealing to him to do something for me, but cannot recollect the words I used. He roughly answered, "No, ma'am," and walked off. He and Mr. Evans started for a crinking saloon, and hoping to gain an interview with him and amicably adjust the difficulty, I followed. Besides this I wished sime help. I have not broken my fast tooday; the

on the case before him.
"Did you have a pistol?" the magistrate inquired. "No, sir. I did not, nor did I ever carry one. I

"No, sir. I did not, nor did I ever carry one. I had my gloves in my hand."
In denial of the actor's allegation that he saw her hastily conceal something in her garments, she three open her cloak and revealed an old black sila skirt, torn in many places, and a cheap waist of coarse colored material. She showed that she ouly had a small, watch-pocket on the inside of her coat, too small to hold a pistol. The only other pocket she had was, she declared, so low down in her dress that it could not be easily reached.

"Did you invite your husband to drink with you?"

e, sir. I never drink, and no one knows that So, sg. I never drink, and no one knows that better than Frank. I never entertained any desire against his life. I always thought too much of him —helping him, as I did, to blackmail the commu-

rank Evans, Mordauot's bondsman, testified that when on the way to the liquorstore to have a drink, be being very nervous, he said to Mordaunt, "Don't walk too close to me; she may shoot me." He made no explanation of what called forth the remark. He did not know whether he saw a pistol in the hand of the woman when she approached her the hand of the woman when she approa He said that he was so scared that he

the Band of the said that he was so scared that husband. He said that he was so scared that could not say.

Joseph H. Connolly, of No. 46 West Twenty-seventh st., said that he saw Mrs. Mordauot walking at a rapid pace toward her husband, and when she got near him, she raised her hand. She held something in her hand, but the witness could not see

Power denied a motion made to dismis replaint and held Mrs. Mordaunt for the action Grand Jury in default of \$500 bail. She aken into the sergeant's room, where she was was taken into the sergeant's room, where she was sezzed with an attack of hemorrhage from the lungs, after which she became hysterical. She was assasted by two officers into the prison and placed in a bed in a cell of the women's prison. She tore her hair and acted so violently that four women were placed to watch her, that she might do no injury to herself. She had several hemorrhages in the cell, and when not suffering from these raved and acted like an insane woman. She frequently exclaimed, "Frank! Frank! Prank! In prison at lust." Frank: In prison at last."

## MISSING GIRLS FOUND BY THE POLICE.

Central Office Detective Sergeant Adams yesterday discovered in a house in Thire ave. Carrie Brown and Emma Wharmsby, the Yonkers school girls who ran away from that place and came to this city lay. Sauntan The who ran away from that piace and came to this city last Saturday. The girls were brought to Folice Headquarters and locaed up. Their parents were summoned and came to headquarters during the evering to see them. They announced an intention of appearing against the girls in the Tombs Police Court to-day.

# NEWS FROM ALBANY,

CREATING OFFICES FOR DEMOCRATS.

SENATOR JACOBS'S BILL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A PAID COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION OR

DERED TO A THIRD READING. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIPUNE. ALRANY, March 23 .- To-day was no exception to the other days of the present month in its record of an attempt by the Democratic Legislature to grab on office or create a new one. For a week past Senator Jacobs has been attempting to secure consideratton for his bill abolishing the unpaid Board of Emigration Commissioners and substituting for it a paid official to be known as the "Commissioner of

Emigration of the State of New-York." To-day he obtained the consideration for the bill he desired. It was not, however, the measure that some of the Senators had been inspecting. That one he quickly removed from their gaze by substituting an entirely new bill. The new bill directs the Governor and Senate to appoint within ten days after the passage of the act an Emigration Commissioner to hold office for five years at an annual salary of \$6,000. The commissioner thus chosen is authorized to appoint a "First Deputy" at a salary of \$4,000, who is to have charge of Castle Garden; and a "Second Deputy" at a salary of \$2,500, who is to have charge of Ward's Island. The Commissioner is to have sole control of the appointment of the various employes of the Bureau. Associated with him as exofficio members of the Board of Emigration are the presidents of the Irish Emigrant Society and of the German Society. The Board is charged with the execution of the laws relating to emigrants. Five days after the Commissioner has qualified for his office by giving a bond of \$100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, the terms of office of the present Board of Emigration Commissioners expire. The act states that "any Commisioner of Emigration, including commissioners ex-officio, may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require." The bill requires the Board of Emigration to invite bids for its sup-plies. Concerning the important matter of the priv-ileges of Castle Garden the bill states:

the Board of Emigration to invite bids for its supplies. Concerning the important matter of the privileges of Castle Garden the bill states:

The Board of Emigration, with the approval of the Controller, shall publish proper regulations and schedules of maximum prices according to which the various classes of service and commodities may be farnished to emigrants within the limits of Castle Garden or any other State depot for the reception or landing of emigrants, and after such regulations and schedules of maximum prices shall have been so made and published, and according to which the baggage or other property of emigrants may be carried from Castle Garden or any State depot to any point within New-Yerk City or its vicinity. No greater price shall in any instance be charged or collected, and the Board of Emigration shall invite and receive scaled bids and proposals for the privilege of furnishing such service or commodity (either exclusively or in common with others, as the case may require to the emigrants, or of first aspecting their baggage or other property; and after the opening of such bids the privilege therein referred to shall vest in and beiong to the person offering the most favorable terms for the emigrant and the State, according to the written certificate of the Board and the Controller, to be made within ten days after such bids are opened; and such person shall be entitled to exercise such privilege until the Board of Emigration, with the written approval of the Controller, shall certify in writing that the interests of the congrant or the State require that new proposals should be received for such privilege, whereapon such new proposals shall be invited and received, and the most favorable bidder thereon shall in the same manner as herein provided be entitled to exercise such privilege, whereapon such new proposals shall be invited and received, and the most favorable bidder thereon shall in the same manner as herein provided be entitled to exercise such privilege continuate of the Board of E

Senator Elisworth offered a large number of ameacments, reducing the salaries of the emigra-tion officials, and otherwise modifying the bill, but all were rejected after a long debate, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE UNION COLLEGE TRUSTEES. THE BILL RELIEVING THE STATE OFFICERS OF

THEIR DUTIES RECALLED FROM THE GOVERNOR. FROM THE REGULAR COURESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 23 .- The conflict over Union college was resumed in the Legislature to-day. Inciientally it brought into startling prominence the los manner of doing business to the Legislature. Yest relay the bill relieving the State officers of their duties as exofficio nembers of the Board of Trusters was rushed With his wife, who said, the had a present ment of danger, she having often threatened his life, and instinctively he seized her threatened his life, and instinctively he seized her threatened his life, and instinctively he seized her had. She had just before placed something in her garments. Satisfying himself that she held no weapon, he thrust her from him. She walked down Centre-st., hastily. Then a young man told the witness that it was he who hallooed and drew his witness that it was he who hallooed and drew his witness that it was he who hallooed and drew his witness that it was he who hallooed and drew his sightest explanation of its character. None of the members knew what they were voting upon except those interested in the fate of the bil. To-day, with equal ignorance and heedlessness, both houses passed a resonation recalling the bill from the Governor for consideration. Yesterday the apponents in her hand, pointed directly at Mordaunt's back. the bill; to-day with equal secrecy his friends had it recalled from the Governor.

The method used to recall the bill was very simple. The Senate is supposed to meet at 10:30 o'clock, but there are rarely more than one-fourth of the Schulors present at that hour, and these are occupied in opening their letters, reading the newspapers, etc. usually also very noisy; attendants and spectators are rushing about the room, and altogether there is such a hubbub that few of the Senators knew what the Sen ate is doing. It was at such a moment of confusion and inattention that Sevator Abraham Lansing of this city presented a resolution recalling the Union College bill rom the Governor. No one paid any attention as the lerg loudly read the resolution. Senator Lausing alone voted "Aye," and Lieutenaut-Governor Hill declared the resolution carried. Several friends of President Potter reshed with the resolution over to the Assembly Chainber, gave it to Michael C. Murphy, and in five minutes more that gentleman had had the resolution passed by the Assembly. The friends and opponents of the bill will now have an opportunity to debate its merits before the Seants compared to debate its merits before the Seants compared to the desards of the measure say portunity to denote its merits before the senate Committee on a ducation. The friends of the measure say that their design in altempting to pass it was not to a sail President Potter, but to secure the alumni six representatives in the Board of Tru-ters of Union College The bill anthorizes the cicalion of six trustees by the alumni in place of the State officers, who lose their positions of the State officers, who lose their positions are supported in the contraction.

TALKS WITH MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. The bill relating to Union College of Schenectady passed in the State Legislature on Thursday, gave rise o much interest among the alumni of the College living in New-York. Five members of the Board of Trustees also live in this city, and ex-Governor Hoffman, one of these, telegraphed to Governor Cleveland immediately on hearing of the bill, that it was unconstitutional. Last evening Mr. Hoffman gave a reporter of The Telbune is views of the bill.

"It is a manifest fraud, and unconstitutional," he said; "and, if it had become a law, must have been set asids. A charter was granted the college in 1795 by the tegents of the University, and the college was endowed in 1805. At various periods since then amendments in 1805. At various periods since then amendments have been made by the Regents, but always with the consent of the Board of Trustees, without which the amendments would not have been valid. These amendments provided for the appointment of the Governor, Licettenant-Governor and other State officers, as ex-office magnitudes of the Board of Trustees, and for cio members of the Board of Trustees, and for other egulations. There have been, and can be, no changes of the charter except through the Regents of the University and by the consent of the Board of Trustees."

"Has this been judicially decided?"
"It has. I sent word to Governor Cleveland, and to Senator Daly, requesting that they would delay further action until as a member of the Board of Trustees, I

ould be heard on this point." W. H. H. Moore, one of the older trustees of the college, haracterized the bill as a piece of shrewd management, which, if it went into effect, was not likely to avail those nterested in its passage. The hostlitty against Presijent Potter, he said, was confined mainly to Albuny and Troy, and the alumni outside of those places would be more likely to side with the president. "What is the history of the difficulty!" the reporter

be more likely to side with the president.

"What is the history of the difficulty t" the reporter asked.

"Last summer the Board investigated certain charges against President Potter, but concluded that it had no right to given public expression on the charges. At the Soptember meeting there were eighteen members present—ex-Governor Roffman and the ex-officio members absent. The resolution was presented requesting President Potter's resignation, on which the members were equally divided, but the president not casting his own vote, gave the party against him a majority. At the s next meeting, in October, Mr. David Robinson, of Elmira, was absent, and Mr. Hoffman was present when the resolution was rescinced. I suppose Mr. Robinson was largely interested in the passage of this bill, and duage Platt Potter and the Rev. J. T. Potter, resident Trustees of Scheneetady, who have much weight in their opposition, are strengly set acainst the President. He has warm friends on the Board, besides his father-in-law and Mr. Howard Potter, of Brown Bros, New-York. The circulation of these discussion will, I lear, do the college more hipty thind anytoing cise."

Mr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh, of No. 33 West Thirty-third-st, one of the trustees e-sected by alumni, as opposed to President Fotter, was ignorant of the bill until it was announced in the papers. He said that he was on excellent terms with Provident Potter, though he voted against him, and regarded him as possessing excellent executive ability. His errors had been errors of judgment, and as much the fault of the Board itself, which had given him too much sway. This had now been cor-

rected, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh said the bill was a mistaire, as there were already enough alumni trustees.

TOPICS IN BOTH HOUSES.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND PASSED-A VETO FROM THE GOVERNOR. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 23 .- Senator Koch introduced a bill to-day to make an indictment for libel against a newspaper triable in any place where the newspaper circulates. The bill was at once reported from by the

Judiciary Committee and passed.

In the Assembly M. C. Murphy introduced a bill divid ing the city of New-York into eight school districts and abolishing the present Board of Education (Senator Koch's bill). Ordered to a third reading. Mr. Roosevelt

ntroduced a bill abolishing days of grace, The Assembly passed the bill permitting the Railroad commissioners to make examinations of the financial position of railroad companies.

The Assembly Committee on Navigation repo favorably the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River from Storm King to Break-Neck Mountain. Mr. Tremper dissented from the favorable report.

To-day the Governor vetoed the bill of Mr. Hall, of Allegany County, adding 1,800 to the number of nota-

Allegany County, adding 1,800 to the number of aboveries in this State. The Governor says:

The Fnumber of these officers has from time to time been increased until there are now in the State, exclusive of those who have been appointed on the application of banks, 12,524 persons holding commissions as notaries public. These with the commissioners of deeds appointed in the several cities and the other officers authorized by law to perform substantially the same duties are modoubtedly more than sufficient, if properly scheeted and located to answer all the needs of the public. Officers who may administer oaths are too numerous and oaths themselves are too lightly regarded. Applicants for the office of notary public often seek the appointment merely to hold an office which they suppose they may have for the asking, and they frequently have may have for the asking, and they frequently have full in the performance of their duties. Cases have lately occurred in the courts where guilty parties have escaped the penalty of perjury because a notary coupl not testify to the administration of a leval oath, and fraudulent transfers of property are aided by the ignorance or venality of these officers. The Executive Department is overrun with the business incident to the appointment of notaries public and issuing their commissions; they are often recommended by members of the Logistature on purely personal or partisan grounds, and usually the Governor must be personally ignorant of their character or qualifications. I should be glad to approve a bill reducing the number of these officers and providing for their appointment by some local authority. ries in this State. The Governor says:

#### BUILDERS COMING TO AN AGREEMENT.

A conference was held last night at the Ollsey House between the committees of builders and architects that have been appointed by various organizations to guard their interests with respect to the proposed building law now before the State Senate. The conference grew out of a suggestion of the Senate Cities committee, hoping that the building interests might thus be united in their recommendations touching the bill which had been advocated by a committee of the Mechanics and Traders Exchange, the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural Iron-Workers' Association, and opposed by a committee of independent builders and architects. The conference took place in the club parlors of the hotel, Robert L. Darragh presiding, and Thomas Graham acting as secretary. There were present also Messrs. Dobbs and Banta, were present also Messrs. Dobbs and Earla, of the advocates of the bill, Messrs. O'Reilly. Buck, Reed, Graham, Luyster and Lynd, of the opponents. The latter also had the assistance of ex-Judge Russell and Assistant Corporation Counsel Abbott, the latter of whom had been requested to attend by Mayor Elson, at the solicitation of the independent builders. The amendments which have been offered to the law were submitted on both sides, and there was a ready acceptance of nearly all those that have already been agreed to by the committee. On the question of the administration of the law, however, an irreconcilable conflet was developed which will be earlied before the Committee on this of the Senate beat Monday, when the final hearing will be had on the bill. The objecting builders are against to curtail the Inspector or Superintendent of Buildings of as much nower as bossible and place it in the Board of Examiners, and to abolise those provisions which treat violations of the law as offences punishable by imprisonment as well as fine. They also protest against the recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The recognition of associations or guilds in the law. The most appeared of the law who took part in its drafting having already conceded in a measure the curtailment of the limbert important part of the bill be lost. They stoutly resisted, last night, an effort to subordinate the inspector completely to the Board of Examiners. of the advocates of the bill, Measrs. O'Reilly,

#### DISCUSSING THE AQUEDUCT BILL.

A special meeting of the Taxpayers' Central Association was held last evening at No. 340 Third ave., to consider the act before the Legislature for a further supply of water for this city. Dr. M. J. H. Messemer presided. A series of resolutions was offered advocating the appointment by the Mayor of seven non-partisan citizens as a commission with power to supervise the construction of the new aqueduct. The bill prepared by the Corporation Counsel was condemned because it provisions were cosidered to be partisan and of politicians, Senstor n the interests and that he considered the commission system a failure ognize no political faction, and be beyond trickery and all threving propensities.

## FINAL ADJOURNMENT AT TRENTON.

PEACEFUL CLOSE OF AN UNEXCITING SESSION-PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST HOURS-NOTABLE INCIDENTS OF ELEVEN WEEKS' LEGISLATION. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—The CVIIth

egislature of New-Jersey finally adjourned at noon to For Senate continued to session until 1:40 o'clock this morning. The evening session was inter-rupted by frequent intermissions, caused by the Xhaustion of the calendar, and for three hours the Senators smoked and chatted, awaiting bills from the House. At midnight the Governor's secretary appeared with a batch of nominations and an executive session was held. The nominations were as follows: Labor Inspector - Lawrence T. Fell, of Orange, in place of Richard Dowdell, rejected a few hours before; Fish Commissioner - Sherië William Wright, of Essex, in place Conover, rejected; Commissioners to outhern Exposition at Louisville, Ky.-Senator W. B. Miller, Edward R. Pennington, James Nellson and A. M. Hall. The new names were received with satisfaction but some surprise. At the executive session this morn ag the nominees were confirmed, together with the command of Shas De Witt as Law Judge of Warren County. D. W. Bartine, the candidate for Prosecutor of the Pieas of Somerset, was rejected, on motion of Senator Doughty, Democrat, the representative of that county. The Assembly continued in session until 3 o'clock his morning. The names of members were called and each brought up the bill he desired. There was much mifference and bills were passed without consideration. This morning the Assembly met at 9 a. m., and other casures were rushed along in the same careless manner Among the oils which succeeded in getting through both bouses at the last moment were the following: Permitting suits against the State for damages resulting from onviction for crime under an unconstitutional law; permitting twenty properly owners to secure the purchase fany plank road by any county at a valuation to be fixed by commissioners, affecting Essex, Passate and Hudson especially; requiring jailors to file statistic with the Bureau of Statistics ; to give public schools \$10 for each 100 scholars for a library, provided the school raises a like amount; to validate tax arrearage bonds of Newark; to increase the salaries of Essex and Hudson Common Pleas Judge (previously defeated).

The Assembly paused in its business at 11 o'clock this morning and Mr. Cator, Rep., of Hudson, advancing to the centre aisle, pronounced a warm enlogy upon the action of the Speaker, Mr. O'Connor, during the session and concluded with the presentation of a gold watch and chain. The House resumed its orderly appearance after

this, and at noon was declared adjourned. The Senate transacted some business, remnants of pre vious struggles, and adopted the usual complimentary resolutions. A number of addresses were made by Democtats and Republicans, congratulating President John J. Gardner on the success of his administration, and Mr. Gardner responded in fit term. Mr. Cochran, Dem., at the last moment offered a joint resolution to go into joint meeting to elect a Controller. It was laid on the table with its six or eight predecessors. At 12 o'clock the House, led by the Speaker, appeared a the doors of the Senate, Speaker O'Connor announced

solution for the meeting until the last, lie effect was to retain the Republican inmbent in the Controllership, and he will continue office until the next session of the Legislature. The publicans felt amply justified in their section, and cur satisfaction was increased by an attempt to attack a Controller's reputation for honesty through a resoluthe Controller's reputation for honesty through a resolu-lution of investigation at the close of the session. By throwing over the election until next year, the fall elections in New-Jersey gain consider ably in importance and interest. The Governor made significant change in the relations of the executive with the Senate by yielding so far to the Senate's opinions a to send to new nounces after others had been rejected

ably in importance and interest. The governor askinileant change in the relations of the executive with the Senate by yielding so far to the Senato's opinions as to send in new nominees after others had been rejected. The executive prerogative hat theretofore been maintained in its strictest sense, and in some cases to an executingly strained degree. The nominations of the Governor were generally confirmed, the exceptions being at the latter part of the season, and resulting, as indicated above, in the surrender of the executive.

In the matter of laws enacted the record shows that the Legislature has been more remarkable in what it has not done than in its affirmative action. Temperance and Prohibition legislation succeeded in the Senate, but failed in the House, where Democracy was rampant. The question of rulirond taxation was agitated considerably in the campaign last fall, and from the first of the session occupied much attention. Mr. Cator, Rep., of Hudson, on the first day of the session presented a bill for the taxation of corporations on the same basis as individuals. It passed the Assembly after a struggle, but was found so deficient in practicability that it was finally rejected in the Senate. Senato Vail, Rep., offered a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to about the theorem of the Assembly. A bill which embodied a practical scheme for radiroad taxation and which received the strongest approval, was presented by Mr. Griggs in the Senate and failed there exhaustive gebate, the senatorial opinion being that the question was too large to settle in the brief time allowed. The Special Radiroad Tax Commission presented three bils on the subject in the Assembly, but they were never permitted to come fairly before the House, and failed miserably. Several other proposition. The Senate's suggestions will, lowever, form a basis for Junice and miserably. Several other proposition. The senate's suggestions will, lowever, form a basis for Junice and miserably. Several other propositions.

There were a number of propositions for amendments to the Constitution, best at the constitution of the constitution basis for inture action, the nucleus for satisfactory legislation.

There were a number of propositions for amendments to the Constitution, including one for biennial sessions and another for majority vertices by jurica in civil cases. They were rejected and so were a number of bills attempting a change in the tax laws, to regulate toils on private roads and on raliroads, to modify the Sunday observance laws, to change the constitution of the courts, etc., etc. The failure of these acts was not unexpected and the general satisfaction was increased when a number of bills bearing the appearance of "strikes," suffered the same fate. In affirmative legislation, the following acts were among the most prominent: To prohibit child labor in factories, to contract for the State printing and stationery, to prohibit this the use of eigarettes by minors under 16 years, to classify counties for the purposes of legislation, to appropriate the proceeds of the Stevens battery sale to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, to require lumatic asylums to care for insane convicts, to authorize insurance against damaze by storm and lightning: to defray the incidental expenses of the Legislatures of 1882 and 1883; to provide for the use of glass ballot-buxes, to require all goods in the State Prison to be stamped with name of the prison, after 1885; to prohibit the sale of skim milk in Newark and Jersey City; to reduce poli-tax to one dollar; the ordinary "exita" appropriations, with resluced amount, and a mass of bills meeting local needs.

There was a bribery investigation, and the lobbyist who offered the bribe, ex-Speaker John Egan, was properly punished. Other scandals there were none, save some extrawagances in the stationery bills of Assembly men. The presiding officers of both nouses conducted business with satisfaction to the bodies over which they were placed, and in the personal relations of the members there was nothing to mis the base of minor vetores during the objections, and the remaining two were sustained. In conclusion

#### A SUGGESTION BY GOVENOR BUTLER.

Boston, March 23.-Govenor Butler sent in a message to the Legislature to-day suggesting that as the sum of \$12,000 had been collected from the United States Government on account of a war claim of this state, through the efforts of Theodore E. Davis, of Washington, the Legislature should allow him just compensation. Mr. Davis asks for twenty-five per cent of the amount collected.

#### MR. PLYMPTON WITHDRAWS.

Boston, March 23,-It is stated upon the best authority that Noah A. Plympton, Governor Butler's nomince for Insurance Commissioner, sent a letter to the Governor to-day requesting him to withdraw his not wish to provoke a contest between the Governor and the Executive Council, and thanking the Governor for the considence shown by his prompt renemination. It is understo at that Governor Butter will not make an other nonmation at present, but will allow be pury Commissioner Smith to continue to perform the func-

## OBITUARY.

JOHN G. DALE.

John G. Dale, the well-known agent of the Imman Steamship Company, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy at his home, No. 55 frying place, Mr. Dale had not been feeling in the best of health for more than a week, and his mind had seemed to be much w the many accidents of varying magnitude which had happened to the different steams); to of his line recently. On Thursday he was at the Produce Exchange, and seemed as well as usual. Yesterday morning he rose a little carrier than usual, as the family were to attend church. While waiting for him to come down to breakfast, his wife heard a heavy fall up stairs. She hastened to find out what had happened, day, after eleven weeks' seasion. Order prevailed, and and saw her husbant lying, face downward, on the floor, unconscious. A physician was immediately sent for, but before he arrived Mr. Dale had breathed his last. The physician said that his death was un

doubtedly caused by apoplexy.

Mr. Dale was born in Lancashire, England, in 1830. Shortly after completing his education he came to this country as the agent for the Liverpool, New-York and Philadeiphia Steamship Company, which was organized to compele with the Cunard Line. He was a passenger on the first steamship of the new line which made the trip to this country, the City of Glasgow, and he arrived in Philadelphia in 1850. In 1856 the line to Philadelphia was continued, and be came to New York; as the agent was continued, and he came to New Yorks as the agent of the company under its present title. He held the same position till his death. He was married to a Philadelphia lady who died about twenty years ago, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Dake arterward married a Miss leadillion, a daughter of Abthony Lentihon, a merchant of this city, and a sister of Joseph and Edward S. Lentihon, bookers at No. 42 Broadsi. Mr. Dale had three sons by this second marriage. All of his children are living.

Mr. Dale was also agent for the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, of Liverpool, of which his brother, Robert Dale, is president. He was an expresident of St. George's society, treasurer of the same society, a member of the Produce and Maritims exchanges and of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member

Inneral will take place on Monday morning at 9:30 in Calvary Processinal Episcopial Church, at Fourinave, and Twenty-first-st.

The flags on the offices and plers of nearly all the steamship companies were at half mast all day out of respect for Mr. Dale's memory. A userting of the North Atlantic Steamship Conference will be held to-day and appropriate action will be taken by the members in regard to his death. The offices of the Imman Company will be closed on the day of the funeral, but the business will go on as usual under the direction of Mr. Kreg, the passenger agent of the line, until instructions are received from Liverpool. It was said at the office that some one would probably be sent from England to take Mr. Dale's place.

## VIGILANCE AGAINST " BOR" VEAL.

Dr. W. DeF. Day, Sanitary Superintendent of this city, received a letter yesterday from Commissioner J. H. Raymond, of Brooklyn, in which it was alleged that on the previous day the Brooklyn meat in spectors had seen at least 1,500 pounds of "bob" real exposed for sale in Washington Market. The inspectors had been sent there by Mr. Raymond to confer with Mr. Kettleman, the clerk, as to the best means of keeping " bob " veal out of the markets of both cities; but they had been unable to find him. The communication was sent in a friendly spirit, and it was as kindly received. Dr. Day said to a TRIBUNE reporter last night; As soon as I received the letter I forwarded it to the Controller, Allan Campbell, who will communicate with Colonel Devoe, the Superintendent of the Market. Colonel Dovoe will then investigate the whole matter I do not know anything about the case in point, nor de our meat inspectors. Colonel Devoc has requested us to keep our hands off the market, promising the doors of the Senate, Speaker O'Connor announced that the Assembly had adjourned, and President Gardner, with dignified utterance, pronounced the formula declaring that the Legislature of New Jersey had adjourned without day. Load clapping of hands greeted the announcement, and clapping of hands greeted the announcement, and after an hour spent in farewells and reminiscences the members separated for their homes.

Some results of the Session.

The Legislature was elected with a view to the votes of its members on Senator of the United States, excepting so far as the Senators who held over were concerned. The Democrats secured a large majority on joint ballots and exhausted nearly a mouth of the session in choosing their canadate. Mr. McPherson was re-elected after some excitement, and legislative business began slowly. The Democrats nominated an unpopular candidate for State Controller and sombet the Senate, which had a Republican majority, in a manner that engendered bad feeling between the houses. The Senate refused to go into joint meeting and, without at any one time agree-lug to remain out for the entire session, rejected each.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is utter nonsense to cavil at the cosearion of the sexes. It is nature's own method to bring them together and train them together. As well might parents be expected to separate the boys and girls of a family, having a separate nursery for each, and forbidding the sexes to rock in the same cradle, or exchange at night the family kiss. It is in the household, where boys and girls play together and are together trained to the amenities and sanctities of life, that the finest outcome of our humanity may be sought for. Whether the sacred loves between members of a household be a natural intuition of the growth of ages of culture, does not matter; we all know that they exist and may be trusted; and it is here, in this relation, that are sown the seeds of a decorous and chaste intercourse, personal modesty, mutual respect and a becoming re

serve in language and demeanor.
Young men and women do not encounter each other as utter strangers; bred in solitude, like Shakespeare's Miranda, who had seen none of the other sex by long-bearded father and the beastly Caliban, and might thence infer that only these two species of the male gender had an existence-the one to be reverenced, and the other to be feared and dreaded. It is a graceless task for any teacher of the moralities to intimate that there are more Calibans than true men to be met with in our olleges. The lesson that Shakespeare taught was, that the girl, thus raised in seclusion, fell in love with the first man that came to her notice, and replies to the upbraiding of her father, that Ferdinand is but a poor specimen of a man, by naively saying:

"My affections Are then most humble; I have no ambition To see a goodlier man."

It is in this very separation of the sexes at the period of life when youthful ambition is the stimulant to study and to all earnest endeavor, that mischlef is most likely to ensue. Together there will be a natural and not unwholesome rivalry; enthusiasm, so becoming in the young, will be stimulated; and a certain becomingness in dress and demeaner will characterize the student of both sexes. It is not to be questioned that this monkish opinion that the young man must study in college with none of the restraints of home life has been the fruitful source of infinite disorder. It has been the ruin of countless youths, who have returned home boorish in manner, rowdyish, conceited, and wreeked in morals. Often and often have mothers and sisters mourned at the ruin to the wake of the youth who has imbibed daugerous, monkishideas without the austerities that might redeem them.

I would adweate it in the hope of redeeming our young men. Dr. Dix dreads the license that may follow in the wake of the proposed opening of our colleges to both sexes—dreads that Athenia may be displaced by Aphrodite. There are innumerable laws that may be relied on as governing our humanity. The pernicious dotrine of total depravity is at war with our best institutions, and counter to all the sweetness underlying our kind. It is not the crude, undeveloped, uncivil classes that would invade the halls of learning, but the progeny of ages of culture-young women and men, who have the fibres restrained by moral intimations—in whose blood generations of self-sacrifleing duty have prepared the way for high endeavor and enlarged thought, and it is contrary to all experience to suppose that these are going madly to plunge into debanchery and disorder, while mastering the higher efforts of the human mind. Their very pursuits forbid it-something must be and ought to be trusted to innate, or, if you choose, cultured intimations. The sins of solitary teaching of the sexes, of solitary study and seclusion, have been the theme of much invective, penetrating minds know well that this isolation of sex is

The Roman Catholic Church, favoring monastic austerity, has not failed to apply certain safeguards by which the acolyte is bent to its will, while at the same time he is placed upon what it regards as the higher Weed, who died lately, in conversation with Archbishop Hughes made the remark that he should suppose that young men secluded from all companionship suitable to their age would be likely to break away from re-straint, and long for, if they did not indulge in, dangerous, but somewhat untural license."

tabe modest. In their first noviciate they are ambitious for learning-are studious, and, more than all, filled with a saintly enthusiasm. They give us no anxiety."

Now these are at the age when we are asking coednea

tion for them, when both soxes are likely to be ambitious, and enthused by a passion for learning. The Arch bishop continued, and what he said conveys a pang to

the beart : alons anxiety-but when the youth merges into the man tion, to begin to weigh what he has sacrificed, and that is the dangerous period for him. But the Church sends him out upon some mission—some work adapted to his learning and character, which finally engrosses his whole attention, and he no longer is a source of district or anxiety."

oral science, c most striking comment upon what isolated college y has done for men has been found in the remark e by the Warden of the Penitentiary of Sing Sing. made by the Warden of the Pentlentiary of Sing Sing Sing and was proposed to have a school in the prison to teach such convicts as could neither read nor write, and the question arose as to how teachers could be procured, owhich the Warden replied: "That is easily settled. We have college-bred men enough who are convicts, and who would be glad to teach them."

Blue Point, L. I., March 19, 1883.

NATIONAL DIVORCE LEGISLATION. A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON THE SUBJECT AS A REMEDY FOR POLYGAMY AND AS A PARTY ISSUE.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: The closing words of a recent Terbune ditorial say, of Dr. Dix and his Lenten lectures: "He night have pointed out that one of the first and most important steps to be taken is to secure uniform marriage and divorce laws for the whole country." Yet the article bes not mention how this may be brought about. To suppose that all of the thirty-eight States in the Union will, of their own accord, modify their marriage and divorce laws, so as to make them identical in all the States, is absurd. If that identity is ever to be secured t must be by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which the making of laws on those two subjects shall be surrendered to the Congress of the Nation, and no longer monopolized by the Legislatures of the several States. If this amendment is ever carried it must be by political action; and this is possible only by the advocacy of some political party. My suggestion is that the Republican party take this

as a leading plank in their political platform until it be accomplished. They are already committed to the abolition of the "twin relic." polygamy, but this cannot be done effectually by anything short of the amendment proposed. As the Hon. Jere. Black has demonstrated, all our orevious American law and and practice has left marriage and divorce to be regulated solely by State law. Utah has nearly if not quite population enough to entitle her fairly to admission as a State. There is no reason for refusing to treat hor as all the rest have been treated, except polygamy. It is unjust and unfair to keep her out on this ground, when the entire subject is left to local law everywhere else, and when no National requirement known to American law justifics an excepion in her case. The Democratic party is historically so identified with the policy of State Rights, and so opposed to centralization, that we may take for granted that it will admit Utah as a State as soon as it has the power. On American principles, as heretofore embodied selves. They must do it. Then polygamy becomes a recognized institution by State law, upheld by State Courts; and what is all the rest of the Union going to de

Nothing can be done, except by the amendment proposed. The impossibility of solving the Mormon probem in any other way, and the substantial unanimity of the rest of the country that the Mormon problem must be solved, are the fulcrum for the lever. But the fulcrum is of no use without the lever. And the lever is the proposed amendment. Now for the power to be applied o the lever. The elections last autumn have shown that "Sunday-school politics"—as they have been called in contempt—have come to the front with tremendous em-"Sunday-school politics"—as they have been called in contempt—have come to the front with tremendous emphasis. They are incomparably more powerful with the Republican party than with the Democrate; and if anything more is to be done in that line, it must be through the Republican party. In the attempt to give uniformity and stability to the laws on marriage and divorce there would be the hearty support of the entire body of Roman Catholica and Protestant Episconalians, and the wiser and better of all evangelical denominations. New-England has an association already formed to try to counteract the demoralization of the family. The leading Methodist organs have expressed themselves as in earnest for something to be done. And with an issue

which office the only possibility of preserving the insti-tution of the contains family, and also of getting per-manent control over Mormon polygamy, there will be found such arrength in "sunday-school politics" as this

mar sice strength in "Sunday-sended politics" as this unitry has never seen beto.c. Moreover, so long as the aglistion against polygramy velves an invasion of constitutional rights litherto unsturbed in America, there will be no maint ground for matitutional resistance; and that resistance will be coessful. But when the pian is to secure the needed acudement in the Constitution itself, no decent mound coposition can be thought of which can long mislead cent poonle. cent people.

Polygumy is pretty much confined to Utab; and as to

Folygumy is pretty much confined to Utah; and sa to divorce, those who have aireasy gotten what they want in that line do not need to agitate for it, while those who thick they may want it at some future time would flad it rather awkward to agitate for it in advance, and anyhow their number would be too small to be worth taking into account in the total of our voting population.

To sum up, the movement I have suggested would touch a matter fundamental to the welfare of the entire country; it would command support from Roman Catholics, from Protestant Episcopalians, and from the wise and good in all evangelical denominations; it would draw a large part of its strength from persons who commonly vote with the Democratic party; and there would be no danger that the Democratic party and there would can on danger that the Democratic party and there would control to the control of the

Williamsport, Penn., March 15, 1883.

WOMAN BECOMING WHAT MAN REQUIRES. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Dr. Dix in his last Lenten lecture says:

It is not the men who have wrought this. The follies and sins of women have brought contempt on their name and cast a blight on their condition." I fear that the truth of this is more apparent to Dr. Dix than to many true mothers who have kept their ideal of the boly relatiouship of man and woman through the marriage tic. without the support of that manly vigor that a pure maiden believes she is to find in the creator of her offspring. The mother who has not found mental or physical support in a husband yet has preserved a reverence for this most sacred tie of humanity, keeping pure thoughts alive in her daughters, independent of social distinctions, with humility and faith that the generation of her children will hold men full of manhood and strength fit for husbands and fathers, often finds with disappointment the vonth of the age falling one by one into the suares of their senses—excuse, the cost of living—and hearts broken because no man has the courage to begin life with a mate even with a comfortable competency. The young man after a length of time independent of family the tant leaves him little of that manly power necessary to form and govern—a family after the nighest conception of life, seeks a mion for convanience and recuperation. For such marriages maldenhood prepares, and in such marriages women fall and fall in strength. Through all ages the type of womanhood becomes wom man requires.

\*\*Mathox.\*\*

\*\*Mathox.\* strength fit for husbands and fathers, often finds with

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is Dr. Dix in favor of the union of Church and State ! If so, what he says about divorce is autirely consistent. If not, what business has the Church to insist upon the State carrying out the instructions of the Scriptures! The Church, the clergy, the laity, and all concerned, may establish as rigid rules as they choose for the guidance of their flook, but unless there is to be a union of Church and State, it is fair to suggest that neither Dr. Dix nor his confreres have any right to interfere with general legislation upon the subject. Dr. Dix would have it implied that unfortunate marriages may only occur through "the weakness, the folly, the treachery and the slo which are characteristic of human nature." If he had added the word ignorance his statement might be correct. It is to correct the errors of ignorance that the divorce laws have been so greatly modified. It is readily admitted that the individual may make mistakes in all the ordinary contracts of life, and that mistakes are also possible in this most important one Dr. Dix would have divorce for only one cause. If the

Dr. Dix would have divorce for only one cause. If the Church chooses to establish this rule for its own people the world at large may not compain; but if this view is to be enforced outside of the Church as well as in it, the scientists will have a right to complain. The trooble is not that our divorce is we are too lax. It would be better for the people of to-day, and far better for posterity, if a scientific commission could be appainted to visit every community in the land and foreibly separate thousands of uncongenial married people, who are filling the world with crime, disease and intant mortuitty.

HEREOTT. New York, March 10, 1883.

THE IMMORALITY OF DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Divorce is certainly an abomination, as all truly moral people feel it to be. When people have children they have no right to disgrace them; and in the eyes of the world divorce is more or less disgraceful. In the interest of morality it should not be encouraged, and yet we can well see that in many cases there is but a hoice between two evils. I am not aware that any Christian Church approves of divorce, although some may allow it from lack of power to prevent. And the very Church of Rome, that recognizes no divorce, causes through the confessional and absolution the greatest imporalities to exist. And some aver that France, so famed for its licentiousness, owes this very evil to the streamons marriage laws. Certain it is that that counis permitted does not seem to improve it. And yet I would rather have lax moral ideas, undesirable as they are, than cruel, utjust ones. I nold also that the out-ward ceremony of marriage is entirely of binan inven-tion, just as is the Courch. It is only as man advanced and formed social and moral laws for the good of his fellow-men that marriage to one became the recognized rule. And in a perfect marriage, or as perfect as it can be rule. And he a perfect marriage, or as perfect as if can be made upon earth, there should be no question as to who is head or who should obey. Mutual unselfishmess, justice, love and respect will regulate such matters. A man who could exact obedience from his wife, or subject her to what is against her wish, is unworthy of a good wife. And a woman who boasts of having everything all her own way, and dictates to and commands her husband, is not worthy of a good one.

Garrison's, N. F., March 19, 1883.

THE EASTER SHOW WINDOWS.

Never was there accumulated in shops a

ore fanciful profusion of tokens of Christian rejoleing han is seen to-day. The decorative has quite exceeded ne religious spirit in design, rendering the displays most fashionably attractive. Costly porcelains, glass and silver wares are made to assume something of the popular expression demanded. It hardly matters that he great majority of things have as scant meaning as the faces of persons laughing without knowing the joke; the trick that answers in passing is sufficiently caught. An ostrich looks wise enough in gold, and arain in silver, with humpback formed by a porcelain egg protrading between the burntshed wings. Card-receivers take the form of somewhat flattened bronze nests, supported on a branch or clustered twigs of the metal parated to look like the wood, and with a bird also in conze perched at the side. Vases like broken eggshells are painted with great show of skill; again an eggshaped wase foundation may be enveloped wholly in aces and ribbons and inclose a sliken bag drawn by cords. An additional fancy is that of the egg form entire, in white plush, for instance, nounted upright on a satin-covered standard and divided part way down to contain the satiu bag adorned with bows and flowers. Forms of this sort are also covered with satio, decorated with painted designs, and mounted in innumerable ways. The choicest collections uclude alabaster boxes and caskets in a variety of forms, and exquisitely painted.

Some of the windows containing these exhibitions are a surprise and delight to all beholding them. Here are a surprise and delight to all beholding them. Here are rustle scenes with rooks and evergreens, a sheltered nest and a startled hare beneath the clift. Satin baskets, wreathed with flowers, are filled with gold and silver eggs. A net its built in a Leghorn hat and filled with eggs, a bird being perched on the rim. Nests are supported on trees of gold, or these may be in the natural colors, and another nest of eggs is seen in a mossy stump. A table itimed over a nest with chanteleer perched at the top, the enickens seeking escape beneath, and in their efforts of locomotion tunding out the unbached eggs. A large egg in white plush is covered on the top with a mass of red flowers, and from among these some small brown birds gaze thoughtfully in a little bevelled mirror set up like a landmark. Egg-shaped jewel cases are handsomely mounted on gilt framework, being satis lined and opening at the centre with gilt rims. Paleites of white plush serve to contain a little decorative panel with Easter greetieg, with an oval meror beside. In a multitude of things the symbolism of the resurrection is rather confused. Pincushions are hand-pannel precitiy with a nest on a branch. The tunmertal idea is presumably to be understood again in toy hare-teams harnessed to waron-loads of eggs. Another fancy is that of a doll with shining blue eyes and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced at some of the toy and fancy and figure scenes produced a rustic scenes with rocks and evergreens, a sheltered

MOVEMENTS OF THE MALAGASY ENVOYS.

The Malagasy envoys are spending their few days in New-York very quietly. When a reporter called at their hotel yesterday, their secretary said that they would not go out last evening. They received a few callers during the day. On Tuesday they will go to Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Mayor King to-day

received an official letter of thanks from the Malagasy embassy, written in Malagasy chirography, thanking him and the members of city council for the courtesies extended to the embassy during its

visit to this city. "Dear, dear," exclaimed Mrs. Shodygenteel at her last party, "that careless French cook has burnt the plum-pudding, forgotten to make the chariotte russe and dropped sait in the loc cream; but nover mind we shall have something for desert anyway. Mary, bring in the dried-apple pie."